



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/665,413	09/20/2000	Koichi Sato	P19601	8542

7055 7590 03/15/2006

GREENBLUM & BERNSTEIN, P.L.C.
1950 ROLAND CLARKE PLACE
RESTON, VA 20191

EXAMINER

SELBY, GEVELL V

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2615

DATE MAILED: 03/15/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/665,413

Applicant(s)

SATO, KOICHI

Examiner

Gevell Selby

Art Unit

2615

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 December 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,5,7-11 and 13 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,5,7-11 and 13 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 12/20/05 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed 12/30/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The applicants submit the prior art does not disclose the following limitation of the claimed invention:

a blank photographing operation performing processor that performs said photographing operation in said blank photographing mode when said recording medium sensing processor senses that said recording medium is not mounted, as claimed in claims 1 and 13. The examiner respectfully disagrees.

Examiner's Reply:

Re claims 1 and 13) the Niwa reference discloses a blank photographing operation performing processor that performs said photographing operation in said blank photographing mode when said recording medium sensing processor senses that said recording medium is not mounted (see column 10, lines 20-26). It would have been obvious to modify Moronaga in view of Niwa, in

Art Unit: 2615

order to automate the switching between photographing modes, so that operation of the camera is easier for the user.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. **Claims 1, 3-5, 7-11, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Moronaga et al., US 5,956,084, in view of Niwa, US 6,538,692.**

In regard to claim 1, Moronaga et al., US 5,956,084, discloses a photographing operation control device for an electronic still camera (see figure 1), comprising:

a volatile buffer memory (see figure 1, element 28 and column 9, lines 44-49) that temporarily stores image data obtained through a photographing optical (see column 9, lines 35-44); and

a blank photographing operation performing processor (see figure 1, element 44) that performs a photographing operation in a blank photographing mode, such that upon, said photographing, said image data is stored in said buffer memory without being stored in a recording medium, when no recording medium is installed in the electronic still camera (see column 12, lines 1-24), when a recording medium without a blank recording area image data is installed in the electronic still camera (see column 11, lines 3-10), and sufficient to store said

Art Unit: 2615

when a recording medium, having a blank recording area sufficient to store said image data, is installed in the electronic still camera (see column 12, line 63-column 13, line 7),

a recording medium sensing processor that senses whether the recording medium is mounted (see Taniguchi: switch 10-On and column 8, lines 21-23);

a blank recording area sensing processor (see figure 1, element 46) that senses whether a blank recording area exists in the recording medium (see column 10, line 20-22); and

a photographing mode selecting processor (see figure 1, element 44) that selects one of said blank photographing mode and said normal photographing mode, said photographing mode selecting processor being able to select said blank photographing mode when said recording medium sensing processor and said blank recording area sensing processor sense that the recording medium having the blank recording area is installed in said device (see column 12, line 56 to column 13, line 7).

The Moronaga reference does not disclose comprising:

a volatile buffer memory configured to overwrite the image data with subsequent image data obtained from a subsequent photographing operation;

a normal photographing operation performing processor that performs a photographing operation in a normal photographing mode in which, after storing said image data in said buffer memory, said image data is read from said buffer memory and recorded in said recording medium; and

wherein said blank photographing operation performing processor performs said photographing operation in said blank photographing mode when said recording medium sensing processor senses that said recording medium is not mounted.

Niwa, US 6,538,692, discloses comprising:

a buffer memory (figure 6, element 44) configured to overwrite the image data with subsequent image data obtained from a subsequent photographing operation (see column 10, lines 37-40); and

a normal photographing operation performing processor (see figure 6, element 40) that performs a photographing operation in a normal photographing mode in which, after storing said image data in said buffer memory, said image data is read from said buffer memory and recorded in said recording medium (see column 10, lines 56-60); and

a blank photographing operation performing processor (see figure 6, element 40) that performs a photographing operation in said blank photographing mode when said recording medium sensing processor senses that said recording medium is not mounted (see column 10, lines 20-26).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have been motivated to modify Moronaga et al., US 5,956,084, in view of Niwa, US 6,538,692, to have

a volatile buffer memory configured to overwrite the image data with subsequent image data obtained from a subsequent photographing operation;

a normal photographing operation performing processor that performs a photographing operation in a normal photographing mode in which, after storing said image data in said buffer memory, said image data is read from said buffer memory and recorded in said recording medium; and

a blank photographing operation performing processor that performs a photographing operation in said blank photographing mode when said recording medium sensing processor senses that said recording medium is not mounted, in order to prevent image data recording from being interrupted before the desired image data is recorded in an external recording medium and to automate the switching between photographing modes, so that operation of the camera is easier for the user.

In regard to claim 3, Moronaga et al., US 5,956,084, in view of Niwa, US 6,538,692, discloses a device according to claim 2. Moronaga discloses wherein that the said photographing mode selecting processor comprises a photographing mode set switch (see figure 1, element 13) by which said blank photographing mode is set, and which is provided in a camera body of the electronic still camera (see column 12, lines 56-66).

In regard to claim 4, Moronaga et al., US 5,956,084, in view of Niwa, US 6,538,692, discloses a device according to claim 1.

Moronaga discloses wherein said blank photographing operation performing processor performs said photographing operation in said blank photographing mode when said recording medium sensing processor senses that said recording medium is not mounted (see column 10, lines 20-22 and column 12, line 1-24).

In regard to claim 5, Moronaga et al., US 5,956,084, in view of Niwa, US 6,538,692, discloses a device according to claim 1. Moronaga discloses wherein said blank photographing operation performing processor performs said photographing operation in said blank photographing mode when said blank recording area sensing processor senses that said recording medium has no blank recording area (column 11, line 3-10).

In regard to claim 7, Moronaga et al., US 5,956,084, in view of Niwa, US 6,538,692, a device according to claim 1. Niwa discloses further comprising an image data transfer processor (see figure 6, element 46) that transfers said image data stored in said buffer to the recording medium (see column 10, lines 58-60).

In regard to claim 8, Moronaga et al., US 5,956,084, in view of Niwa, US 6,538,692, discloses a device according to claim 7. Niwa discloses wherein said image data transfer processor transfers said image data to the recording medium when said normal photographing mode is set (see column 10, lines 56-60).

In regard to claim 9, Moronaga et al., US 5,956,084, in view of Niwa, US 6,538,692, discloses a device according to claim 1. Moronaga discloses further comprising a mode informing processor (see figure 1, element 44) that informs that said blank photographing mode is set (see figure 3B, indication mark 22 and column 12-56-65: the processor displays the indication mark on the internal memory side of the display to indicate blank photographing mode).

In regard to claim 10, Moronaga et al., US 5,956,084, in view of Niwa, US 6,538,692, discloses a device according to claim 1. Moronaga discloses further

comprising a non-mounting condition informing processor (see figure 1, element 44) that informs that the recording medium is not mounted (see column 10, lines 20-22 and figure 3).

In regard to claim 11, Moronaga et al., US 5,956,084, in view of Niwa, US 6,538,692, discloses a device according to claim 1. Moronaga discloses further comprising a non-existing condition informing processor (see figure 1, element 44) that informs that the recording medium has no blank recording area (see figure 3c, element 63 and column 11, lines 5-10).

In regard to claim 13, Moronaga et al., US 5,956,084, discloses a photographing operation control device for an electronic still camera (see figure 1), comprising:

- a system controller (see figure 1, element 44);

- a volatile buffer memory for temporarily storing image data (see figure 1, element 28 and column 8, lines 40-41);

- a photographing mode set switch (see figure 1, element 13) for switching a photographing operation between a normal photographing mode (recording in the external memory) and a blank photographing mode (recording in the internal memory) (see column 9, lines 35-40),

- wherein, when said photographing operation is set to said normal photographing mode (see figures 18 A and B) and an image is photographed, said system controller transfers said image data to a recording medium (see column 10, line 61 to column 11, lines 3),

when said photographing operation is set to said blank photographing mode and an image is photographed, said system controller stores image data in said buffer memory and does not automatically transfer said image data to a recording medium (see column 12, line 63 to column 13, line 4),

when a recording medium is installed but does not include a blank recording area sufficient to store image data, said system controller automatically sets said photographing operation to said blank photographing mode (see column 11, lines 3-10).

The Moronaga reference does not disclose comprising:

a volatile buffer memory configured to overwrite the image data with subsequent image data obtained from a subsequent photographing operation;

wherein, when said photographing operation is set to said normal photographing mode and an image is photographed, said system controller temporarily stores image data in said buffer memory and subsequently automatically transfers said image data to a recording medium;

wherein when a recording medium is not installed in said electronic still camera, said system controller automatically sets said photographing operation to said blank photographing mode.

Niwa, US 6,538,692, discloses comprising:

a buffer memory (figure 6, element 44) configured to overwrite the image data with subsequent image data obtained from a subsequent photographing operation (see column 10, lines 37-40);

a normal photographing operation performing processor (see figure 6, element 40) wherein, when said photographing operation is set to said normal photographing mode and an image is photographed, said system controller temporarily stores image data in said buffer memory and subsequently automatically transfers said image data to a recording medium (see column 10, lines 56-60);

wherein when recording medium is not installed in said electronic still camera, said system controller automatically sets said photographing operation to said blank photographing mode (see column 10, lines 20-26).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have been motivated to modify Moronaga et al., US 5,956,084, in view of Niwa, US 6,538,692, comprising:

a volatile buffer memory configured to overwrite the image data with subsequent image data obtained from a subsequent photographing operation;

wherein, when said photographing operation is set to said normal photographing mode and an image is photographed, said system controller temporarily stores image data in said buffer memory and subsequently automatically transfers said image data to a recording medium; and

wherein when a recording medium is not installed in said electronic still camera, said system controller automatically sets said photographing operation to said blank photographing mode, in order to prevent image data recording from being interrupted before the desired image data is recorded in an external

recording medium and to automate the switching between photographing modes, so that operation of the camera is easier for the user.

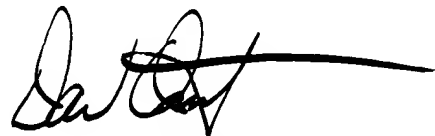
Conclusion

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gevell Selby whose telephone number is 571-272-7369. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 A.M. - 5:30 PM (every other Friday off).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Ometz can be reached on 571-272-7593. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

gvs

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'David Ometz', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

DAVID OMETZ
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER